

STAGGERING BLOW STRUCK THE BRITISH

General White's Forces Completely Outwitted and Outfought Yesterday.

GLOOM PREVAILS IN LONDON

And the Killed and Wounded Expected to Reach High Numbers When the List Comes.

FATAL RUSE AT LADYSMITH.

Long List of Officers Killed, Wounded and Taken Prisoners--Total Loss Must Be Great.

LONDON, October 31.—There was a continuous stream of callers at the war office until a late hour, everybody anxiously inquiring regarding yesterday's casualties, but the war office declared that nothing had been received since Sir George White's dispatch communicated the news of the capture of the Royal Irish Fusiliers and the Gloucestershire regiment.

This delay in getting further intelligence is attributed in part to the breakdown of the east coast cable, but it stands to reason that the war office must be in possession of further news, which it is probably not thought advisable should be published as yet. The disaster has caused a feeling akin to consternation, and in Gloucestershire and the north of Ireland, where the captured regiments were recruited, the blackest gloom prevails, families awaiting with beating hearts the names of the killed and wounded, which are fully expected to reach a high figure. Many homes are already in mourning, in consequence of the losses sustained by these regiments in previous engagements.

Public anxiety was increased by a special dispatch from Ladysmith published in the late editions of the London afternoon papers to the effect that before darkness yesterday the Boers re-occupied the old position held by their heavy artillery, which General White had reported silenced by the guns of the naval brigade from the Powerful, and had opened fire again.

The dispatch further says: "The enemy is again enclosing in and the situation is one of grave anxiety. Beyond doubt the Boer retirement yesterday (Monday) was a ruse to draw General White into the hilly country and away from the British camp."

This last sentence is significant and confirms the opinion of the military experts here that General White is allowing himself to be outgeneraled by Commandant General Joubert. From the scanty advice received up to 11 o'clock p. m. it seems probable that the disaster was a simple repetition of the battle of Majuba hill, though on a larger scale. The two regiments were allowed to march into the trap set for them by the Boers. It is simply a case of Boer spider and the guileless British fly. In fact, the whole engagement of Monday seems to have been brought on by Commandant General Joubert, who skillfully conceived a gigantic trap, out of which, as the official dispatch shows, Sir George White only escaped with difficulty.

General White advanced with the idea of driving the Boers from the hill, seven miles out, which General Joubert made an ostentatious pretense of fortifying on Sunday.

The Boer commander left a force sufficient to draw General White on, while the mass of the Boers he moved stealthily around the British right flank to deliver a flank attack and to endeavor to cut off General White from Ladysmith. The British commander succeeded in beating off the attack, but only with great difficulty, and during the turning movement his troops suffered from a flanking fire.

Harsh things are said in military circles of the British tactics which have made possible the ambush of the Eighteenth Hussars at Glencoe and now the loss of two fine regiments. It is feared that Sir George White is no match for the Boers in that cunning by which the Boer tactics are conceived, and it is pointed out that if the British commanders continue to lead their men into obvious traps further disasters must be looked for.

An interview is published with a British officer, whose name is withheld, but who is described as "a well-known general with a distinguished record during the Indian mutiny." In the course of which he passes severe criticism upon the conduct of the campaign. "Yesterday's disaster," says the officer, "is only another proof of serious blundering. Although Sir George White is a good regimental commander, he does not seem to excel in strategy or the management of a big division. I regard the Glencoe business as another example of blundering."

Proceeding to discuss the engagement at Glencoe, the officer observes: "Some of the enemy's officers were allowed to occupy and plant guns on Talama hill. Nothing was done to stop this until the Boers began to shell Glencoe on the following morning. As for yesterday's casualty, it seems inexcusable that the two regiments should have been allowed to separate themselves from the main body, especially with a considerable swarm of the enemy against them. I know I am expressing the opinion of many military officers.

"We are disgusted with the war office for having prematurely allowed the

issuance of glowing reports of victories without equal frankness and promptness in disclosing the circumstances discounting these reports."

Sir George White's honest admission of full responsibility and the terms of his dispatch are regarded in some circles as virtually placing his case in the hands of the home authorities, and it is even rumored late this evening that the war office has already decided to supersede him. The report, however, is discredited in well informed quarters.

About 6,000 fresh troops will arrive at Cape Town on Sunday next from England and will be available to reinforce Sir George White. Transports will arrive there daily after Sunday until by the end of next week 23,000 troops will have been landed in South Africa. These men are intended for General Sir Redever Buller's army, but they will undoubtedly be detached at Natal if the situation there should become perilous. The British army will eventually reach the huge total of 99,634, of which 69,634 will be regulars and the other 20,000 miscellaneous, but excellent colonial troops.

GENERAL WHITE'S DISPATCH.

Partial List of the Officers Killed and Wounded--General Outline of the Disasterous Battle.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The following is the text of General White's dispatch to the war office:

"LADYSMITH, October 30, 10:35 p. m.—I have to report a disaster to the column sent by me to take a position on a hill to guard the left flank of the troops. In these operations to-day the Royal Irish Fusiliers, No. 10 Mountain Battery and the Gloucestershire regiment were surrounded in the hills and after losing heavily had to capitulate. The casualties have not yet been ascertained.

"A man of the Fusiliers, employed as a hospital orderly, came in under a flag of truce with a letter from the survivors of the column, who asked for my assistance to bury the dead. I fear there is no doubt of the truth of the report. I formed a plan in the carrying out of which the disaster occurred, and I am alone responsible for the plan. There is no blame whatever to the troops, as the position was untenable."

General White in a subsequent dispatch says: "The following is a list of the officers taken prisoners to-day:

"Irish Fusiliers--Colonel Carleton, Major Munin, Major Kincaid, Captain Burrows, Captain Rice, Captain Silver, Lieutenant Heard, Lieutenant Southey, Lieutenant Phibbs, Lieutenant McGregor, Lieutenant Holmes, Lieutenant Kelly, Lieutenant Dooner, Lieutenant Kentish, Lieutenant Kinahan, Lieutenant Judewine, Chaplain Matthews. Of the above Captains Rice and Silver and Lieutenant Dooner were wounded.

"Gloucestershire Regiment--Major Humphrey, Major Capel-Cure, Major Wallace, Captain Duncan, Captain Conner, Lieutenant Bryant, Lieutenant Nesbit, Lieutenant Ingham, Lieutenant Davy, Lieutenant Knox, Lieutenant Temple, Lieutenant Radlee, Lieutenant Breil, Lieutenant Hill, Lieutenant Short, Lieutenant Smith, Lieutenant Mackenzie, Lieutenant Beasley, Lieutenant Gray. Of the above Captains Duncan and Conner were wounded.

"Royal Artillery--Major Bryant.

"Mounted Battery--Lieutenant Wheeler, Lieutenant Nugent, Lieutenant Moore, Lieutenant Webb."

Wholly Unexpected.

While minor reverses were not wholly unexpected, nothing like the staggering blow General Joubert delivered to General White's forces yesterday was anticipated. The full extent of the disaster is not yet acknowledged if it is known at the war office. The loss in effective men must be appalling to a general who is practically surrounded. Two of the finest British regiments and a mule battery deducted from the Ladysmith garrison weakens it about a fifth of its total strength and alters the whole situation very materially in favor of the Boers, who have again shown themselves stern fighters and military strategists of no mean order. The disaster cost the British from 1,500 to 2,000 men and six 7-pound guns, and, as the Boer artillery is already stronger than imagined, the capture of these guns will be a great help to the Boers.

Further news must be awaited before it is attempted to fix the blame where it belongs. General White manfully accepted all responsibility for the disaster, which, apparently, was at least partially due to the stampeding of the mules with the guns. From the list it will be seen that 42 officers were made prisoners, besides a newspaper correspondent, J. Hyde. The interest in the news was universal, pervading all classes and conditions of London's populace.

The newspaper extras were eagerly read in business houses, in the streets, and by women in their carriages. Then there was a rush to the war office, which, by noon, was surrounded with private carriages and hansom, while many of the humbler class of people came on foot, all waiting and watching for the names they held dear. Never was the old saw, "bad news travels quickly," better exemplified than to-day. By noon gloom and bitter sorrow prevailed throughout the British metropolis.

At the Government Offices.

At the government offices no effort was made to conceal the feeling of dismay prevailing. One official said to a representative of the Associated Press: "It is inexplicable and I am sorry to say that its moral effect is inestimable. We have lost heavily in many ways and have had regiments almost wiped out, but to have regiments captured, and by the Boers! It is terrible!"

An official of the war office said to a representative of the Associated Press: "The disaster is more likely due to the error of our younger officers to distinguish themselves, obtain mention in the dispatches and earn the Victoria cross than to the fault of the splendid Indian veteran, General White, in spite of his avowal."

As the day wore on the crowds around the war office swelled to enormous proportions, and at Gloucester, the home of many of those engaged, the wildest excitement prevailed. The special editions of the local newspapers were speedily exhausted, and the same thing occurred at Bristol and other

towns in that county. Coming so soon after the engagement at Relfontein, where the Gloucestershire suffered heavily, brought the keenest sorrow to households all over the county whose name the regiment bears.

The disaster had an immediate effect upon the stock exchange here, where consols fell 1/4. South African securities dropped heavily, and mines falling 2 points. Rio tintos fell 1/2. The afternoon papers made only brief editorial comment on the "news from Ladysmith," but their headlines voiced the feeling of general sorrow. The tone of the editorials can be summed up in the following statement of the St. James Gazette: "It is evident that the patriotism and fortitude of the nation are to be tested in real earnest by these operations of ours in Natal against great odds. General White has a difficult task set him, and we must take the disaster with the dogged coolness which the Britons know how to display. We shall await the final result without apprehension."

The Globe calls upon the British empire to receive this "bitter and unpalliable dispatch with the spirit of a great nation that relies upon its invincible reserves of strength."

All Eyes On General Buller.

While announcement to-day of the arrival of General Buller at Cape Town was received by the British with unfeigned satisfaction, it is pointed out that the general cannot end the war without an army corps, and some of the troops which are to compose it have not even left England for South Africa.

Dispatches from Cape Town show that General Buller's reception there was most enthusiastic. He was welcomed by General Sir Frederick Forster-Walker, after which they both entered a carriage and drove to Government house, escorted by mounted police and mounted volunteers. They were wildly cheered by the throngs of people lining the route. There were cries of "Avenge Majuba!" and wild cheers for the general. General Buller's face was impassive as he returned military salutes for the cheers.

Other advices from Cape Town show that the Boers are gathering in considerable force at Dewdrop, southwest of Ladysmith, while large forces of Boers are advancing over the Helpmankar road. A big camp of Boers is to be formed between Harrismith and Potgieter's farm camp, at Dewdrop, which, it is said, will extend four miles.

An Englishman who has arrived at Allwal North, from Pretoria, whence he was expelled by way of Bloemfontein, says that when he left Pretoria all the stores there were carrying on business as usual. President Kruger was still there and he did not see any wounded at Johannesburg. Some of the Transvaal papers are still published and contain glowing accounts of the successes of the Boer army, saying that Kimberley and Mafeking are expected to fall at any moment, while Bechuanaland is conquered and annexed, that the Boer army are also successful in Natal and that the burghers are continuing their victorious march south, capturing British prisoners and stores. The papers admit that the battle of Elandsbaagte was a reverse for the Boers who lost thirty killed, had many wounded and that eighty-five Boers were made prisoners. Ladysmith is being besieged, the Boer newspapers, it is soon to be taken.

The Englishman added that the Boers are absolutely confident of their ultimate triumph and believe the whole of Natal is already practically in their hands. British Flag Never Again to Fly. A dispatch from Vryburg, dated October 25, gives a report of a speech of Commandant Delarey when hoisting the Boer flag there. He declared that the flag of the republic was now floating over the whole country north of the Orange river and that the British flag would never again fly there unless hoisted over the dead body of the burghers. Complete order prevailed at Vryburg.

Advices from Kimberley, under date of October 27, are received through a dispatch-rider at Orange River, October 30, report that all the wounded are progressing favorably. It also appears that as they are unable to blow up the piers of the Modder river bridge the Boers are demolishing them stone by stone. They have blown up practically every culvert from the Modder river to the Orange river. An armored train, strongly supported, made a reconnaissance October 27, and found the Boers still at Spytfontein.

SUSPENSE AMONG RELATIVES.

In the Absence of News Much Speculation Is Indulged In--War Office Officials Refrain From Giving Information. LONDON, Nov. 1.—An ominous curtain has again descended upon affairs in Natal. No dispatch, except the official telegrams of General Sir George Stewart White has thus far been permitted to mention the disaster, and no telegram from Ladysmith has been received in London since the advices from the British commander. This gives rise to a belief that communications have already been cut, in which event some time must elapse before details regarding British losses are received.

If the war officials have received information on this point, they have refrained from publishing it. General White's estimate that the British losses were about ninety is evidently quite separate from the probable losses in killed and wounded among the captured battalions.

On this point there is the greatest suspense among the relatives of the prisoners. It is supposed that the stampeding of mules meant the carrying away of the reserves of ammunition, and that the troops capitulated after firing the rounds which each man carried. In the absence of news, the morning papers are reduced to speculation as to how the disaster occurred. The general opinion is that a misuse of the artillery was the real reason for the fall into the Boer trap. Apparently there was no cavalry to watch over the safety of the missing column.

Irish Press Jubilant.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Irish Nationalist papers are quite gleeful. The Dublin Evening Telegraph, John Dillon's paper, says:

"A big bully triumph has no lovely spectacle, but a big bully beaten is the very scene of disgrace."

The Dublin Evening Herald ridicules the idea of Great Britain menacing Russia after Sir George White's message.

VIENNA, Nov. 1.—The general public throughout Austria, so far as can be judged from the utterances of the press, were rather glad that the British have met with reverses.

IN FAVOR OF RETAINING THE PHILIPPINES.

United States Senator Lodge's Speech at the Banquet of the Young Men's Club, of Massachusetts.

HIS REASONS ARE TWO-FOLD.

One Affects the Interests of the United States, the Other Our Duty as a Nation.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—The only arguments to be publicly spoken for the Republican party in Massachusetts during the present campaign were made to-night through the medium of the annual dinner of the Republican Club in Massachusetts hall. The speakers were Governor Roosevelt, of New York; Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts; Governor Wolcott and Lieutenant Governor W. Murray Crane and Speaker John L. Bates.

United States Senator Lodge spoke in part, as follows:

"The only government and the only sovereignty in the Philippines were of Dewey's great victory in Manila. We have been attacked there by insurgent natives of the island, under chiefs who would now be vegetating in the exile at Hong Kong unhonored and unsung had it not been for the American fleet and the American army. These insurgents, just before the ratification of the treaty of peace, attacked our troops, wantonly and without provocation, and that was the day when we began. The insurgent leaders showed to us the blackest ingratitude, and there is no proof whatever that they represent even the Tagal minority of the people of one island. Their leader is a self-seeking adventurer, who has made himself dictator and created for his own purposes whatever shadow of government they have. I believe in retaining the Philippine Islands, and have always believed in them. They should be retained as a possession of the United States, not incorporated into our polity nor brought within our tariff. We can trust ourselves to govern them well and to gain the entire assent of the governed. I believe that we should first put down disorder and restore peace, and that then we should give to those islands the best government possible, which I know we are entirely capable of doing. I believe that our first and immediate duty, to which all others are subordinate, is to push this war with all the energy and resources we can command to a prompt and successful conclusion, and I therefore shall sustain with my utmost effort the administration of President McKinley, which is charged with the duty of accomplishing the accomplishment of its difficult task."

"My reasons for this position are of two kinds. One affecting the interests of the United States, the other our duty as a nation; but although they spring from different sources, both reasons are intimately related."

The struggle of this age of ours is in the conflict of economic forces. The great nations of the earth are competing in a desperate struggle for the world's trade, and in that competition if we would have our farms profitable and our labor highly paid and fully employed, we must not be left behind. Our trade with China has been growing rapidly. But within a few years we have seen Russia closing in upon the Chinese empire. If she succeeds we shall not only be excluded from the markets, but we shall stand face to face with a power controlling an extent of territory and a mass of population the like of which the world has never seen. In the presence of such a colossal power of despotism and military socialism the welfare of every free people is in danger. Long before any one dreamed that we should ever know the Philippines except by name, some of us in Washington had foreseen this peril looming up on the horizon, and had realized that sooner or later the United States in mere self-defense would be obliged to take an interest in the Chinese question, and to insist that we would not be shut out from those markets. Suddenly came the Spanish war. Dewey's fleet was at Manila and we were the masters of the Philippines. We were an eastern power. We held the crossroads of the Pacific at Hawaii, and we had our foothold on the island of Luzon. The master of Manila can make terms with every power in the east and those vast markets must be held open in the interests of our industry and our commerce, to the free competition of mankind, a contest in which the genius of American enterprise need fear no rival. There is another side to this question, the side of duty and of honor. We were brought to the Philippines by the fortune of war. I can conceive of differences of opinion as to the wisdom of our keeping them, but I can understand differences of opinion as to the methods of governing and administering to them, but I cannot understand when our soldiers are in the field, face to face with an enemy, that there should be any party, or any organization of men in this country, ready to cry out, surrender! The soldiers of the United States in the Philippines, where they have the right to be by the laws of nations, by the laws of this country, and by the laws of sound morals, are fighting with the public enemies of the United States. Under these circumstances I see but one course. I do not know how others may vote, but I vote with the army that wears the uniform and carries the flag of my country. When the enemy has been defeated and the war is over, we can discuss our methods of government and administration. We took from Spain the sovereignty of those islands; we alone stand between those islands and utter anarchy, or their conquest by Russia or Germany. I am opposed to turning those islands over to anarchy."

"The proposition that we should allow the first self chosen dictator who came along to establish a government, and that we should agree to stand out side and do nothing but to pick him up and fight any other nation that he chooses to pick a quarrel with, is too absurd to require refutation. If we are to have responsibility we will have the power that goes with it. I am opposed to turning those islands over to any other nation. I believe that we can give to those people a larger measure of peace and happiness, of freedom and prosperity than any other nation in the world, for I believe in the capacity and in the honesty and the good faith of the American people. If we fall in a national duty, if we retreat before an armed enemy, we weaken and we injure the national glory and the faith that goes with it. We can subdue this in-

urrection, we can bring peace and order to these islands, we can give liberty and prosperity to their inhabitants. It is our duty to stay there and to do these things. Shall we call home Dewey's ships, shall we bid our soldiers retreat, shall we haul down the flag, and as we fold it up write upon it "failure, yet?" There is but one answer the American people, brave and high-spirited as they are, will make, and that answer is, never, never, never."

The dinner closed with the singing of America.

THE VICE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Hobart's Physicians Say He is Improving, but in a Weak Condition--Small Hopes Held Out, However.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Vice President Hobart, in the opinion of his physician, is not likely to die to-day and may survive for several days. Mr. Hobart at 8 o'clock this morning was still asleep and resting quietly in a natural slumber not induced by drugs. Dr. William Newton, the family physician, spent the greater part of the night in a room adjoining the patient. While Dr. Newton would not give out a detailed statement as to his patient's condition, he said that Mr. Hobart's nervous system was wrecked as a result of overwork, and that his heart had suffered in the general break-down. At 1 o'clock this morning one of the servants hurriedly summoned Dr. Newton. All the windows in the house were illuminated and figures could be seen running from room to room. Subsequently Dr. Newton responding to a ring at the door bell, stated that while Mr. Hobart was asleep his pulse had become so weak that the nurses had become frightened and sent for the doctor. Later, the pulse of the patient became stronger, and fears were relieved for the moment. During the treatment administered the vice president awoke and was assisted to a sitting posture. While he seemed to understand what was said and done near him and appeared to desire to speak, no sound passed his lips. Later Mr. Hobart was helped to a reclining position and dropped into an easy slumber.

Frederick Evans, the vice president's private secretary, said at 10 o'clock that Dr. Newton had authorized the statement to be made that Mr. Hobart was easier than he had been during the night, that there was an improvement in his pulse and that he was as strong as he was at the same hour yesterday. Dr. Newton could not offer any hope, however, and said Mr. Hobart may not live the day out, or he may live a week.

Dr. Newton at Paterson at 11 o'clock, issued the following bulletin:

"The vice president awoke at 9 o'clock feeling much refreshed and he has remained very comfortable ever since. His pulse is very good and he has taken considerable nourishment. He is sitting up at 11 o'clock and his condition is good."

(Signed) "W. I. NEWTON."

At 1 p. m., Mr. Hobart was still resting quietly. No change for the worse is anticipated this afternoon or evening. Mr. Hobart awoke at 9 o'clock refreshed and feeling much stronger than yesterday. His pulse was firmer and he took considerable nourishment. He sat upon the edge of the bed, chatted with Mrs. Hobart and read the papers, showing as much interest in what was going on about him as when well. The doctor said that he was improving, although in a weak and critical condition.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 31.—At 6 o'clock this evening it was announced that Vice President Hobart had passed a very comfortable day. He has taken an interest in affairs, has been very cheerful and enjoyed a natural sleep. He himself says that it has been one of the best days he has passed in a week.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 1.—At midnight Vice President Hobart was sleeping restfully, with every prospect of a good night. He is weak, but holding his own. No relapse is anticipated tonight.

AS LONDON PAPERS VIEW IT.

Generally Advise Courage and Dignity in Their Ill-Fortune.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Daily Chronicle, referring editorially to the situation says: "In view of the patent failure of the campaign, and the terrible humiliation of the British army, we can only vaguely hope that Sir George White in the hard days that lie before him may be able to hold Ladysmith. If this war is to be a war of vengeance, we shall have to wipe out a disaster before which the memory at Majuba fades away. The empire is face to face with a repulse comparable only to the surrender of Burgoyne to the embattled farmers of our American colonies. If the catastrophe calls forth something better than music hall patriotism, we may come to reckon it as a timely lesson well earned for the good of our souls."

The Daily News says: "If it is found possible to move the stores, Sir George White will probably be ordered to withdraw from Ladysmith. If the order is not given, it will be because a removal of the stores would be too risky."

The Morning Post calls attention to Sir George White's use of the word "capitulation," remarking that it suspects the word was used carelessly. It says: "We prefer to assume that the column fought until it was cut to pieces and all the ammunition gone. Capitulation is a word of shame. Troops in the field cannot capitulate without disgrace, and disaster is not necessarily dishonor."

The Times says: "We have met with a considerable reverse. It is for the nation to show that it can bear ill-fortune with courage and dignity."

Bishop Henry Adams Neely Dead.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 31.—Henry Adams Neely, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Maine, died at 9 o'clock to-night.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, rain Wednesday; Thursday fair; brisk to high northeasterly winds.

For Ohio, fair in western, rain in eastern portion Wednesday; brisk to high northerly winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by St. Charles district, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m. 52 3 p. m. 63
9 a. m. 53 5 p. m. 62
12 m. 52 8 p. m. 62

Weather, rain.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY AT RICHMOND.

Launching of the First Torpedo Boat in the South West Occasion.

OVALATIONS ALONG THE LINE

Of Travel, in Spite of Inclement Weather--Speeches by the President and Other Notables.

RICHMOND, Va., October 31.—The torpedo boat Shubrick was launched here to-day in the presence of President McKinley, members of his cabinet, Governor Tyler, of Virginia and an immense outpouring of people. The demonstration was marred in some of its features by a heavy rainstorm. The civic carnival parade had to be abandoned until to-morrow, owing to the weather, and decorations of the buildings presented a bedragged and woe-begone appearance. But the people, residents as well as visitors from other Virginia cities and points outside the state, who came to witness the launching and see the President, were enthusiastic.

The Presidential train arrived on time, and as it rolled through the suburbs of the city a Howitzer battery fired a Presidential salute. At Elba station, in the west end, where the President debarked and took a carriage to the Jefferson hotel, he was formally welcomed by Mayor Taylor. The response of the President was as follows:

"Mr. Mayor and Fellow Citizens: I only appear for a moment to give heartfelt response to the warm and cordial welcome given to me by the people of the city of Richmond through its honored chief executive officer. Your mayor has kindly alluded to the good feeling which ever prevails, and I can only, in replying, say that if in the slightest degree I contribute to the unification of the country, it is the proudest honor of my life. I am to speak for a few minutes this afternoon, and so, only thanking you, Mr. Mayor, and my fellow citizens, for this welcome, I bid you all good morning."

Immediately after this ceremony the President and party were driven to the Jefferson hotel and held an informal and somewhat enforced reception in the Franklin street lobby of the building. It is estimated that a thousand persons shook hands with him before he would permit the police to clear the way for him to get to his private apartments.

A little later luncheon was served in the dining rooms of the hotel, some 300 persons sitting down, and then the Presidential party was driven to the shipyard, the President being warmly cheered all along the route. At the yard an immense crowd had assembled. The President having been introduced from the stand by Mayor Taylor, spoke as follows:

"Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am glad to meet my fellow citizens of Richmond, and to join with them in this interesting contribution in honor of the launching of the torpedo boat Shubrick, built in this city, of American material by the labor of American workmen, for the use of the American navy. I congratulate you builders and workmen upon this evidence of their skill and industry, so creditable to the manufacturing company and so highly commended by the officers of the government."

"This is not the first contribution which Richmond has made to our splendid navy. She equipped the warship Texas with all her machinery, boilers and engines, which were tried and tested with entire satisfaction in the brilliant naval engagement in the harbor of Santiago, when that gallant vessel so gloriously assisted in the destruction of Cervera's fleet, winning a memorable victory and hastening an honorable and enduring peace. I heartily rejoice with the people of this great city upon its industrial revival and upon the notable prosperity it is feeling in all its business enterprises. You are taking advantage of the commercial opportunities of the hour. You are advancing its manufactures, extending your markets and receiving a deserving share of the world's trade."

"What can be more gratifying to us than the present condition of the country. A universal love of country and a noble national spirit animates all the people. We are on the best of terms with each other, and on most cordial relations with every power on earth. We have ample revenues with which to conduct the government. No deficit menaces our credit. Money is abundant in volume and unquestioned in value. Confidence in the present and faith in the future are firm and strong, and should not be shaken or unsettled. The people are doing business on both principles, and should be let alone—encouraged rather than hindered in their efforts to increase the trade of the country, and find new and profitable markets for their products. Manufacturing was never so active and so universally enjoyed throughout all the states. Work was never so abundant. The transportation companies were never so taxed to handle the freight offered by the people for distribution. The home and foreign markets contribute to our prosperity. Happily, the latter has increased without any diminution of the former. Your locomotives go to Russia, the watch cases from my little city of Canton go to Geneva; the bridges of Philadelphia span the Nile, and the products of the American farm and factory are carried upon every sea, and find welcome in most of the ports of the world."

"In what respect would we change these happy conditions, with the promise they give of the future? The business activity in every part of the country, the better rewards of the labor, the wider markets for the yield of the soil and the shop, the increase of ship-building not only for our government but for purposes of commerce, the enormous increase of our export trade in manufactures and agriculture, the greater comforts of the home and the happiness of the people, the wonderful uplifting of the business conditions of Virginia and the south, and of the whole country make this not only an era of good will but an era of good times. It is a great pleasure to me to stand in this

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